From All Parts of the Old World.

THE TURCO-SERVIAN WAR.

Rumored Capture of Alexinatz by the Turks.

A BATTLE IN MONTENEGRO.

The Porte Refuses to Grant an Armistice.

A WAR WITH RUSSIA PROBABLE.

Gladstone's Fierce Pamphlet on the Bulgarian Atrocities.

Another Massacre of Egyptians in Abyssinia.

TUNNEL ACCIDENT IN LONDON.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET. GLADSTONE'S FORTHCOMING PAMPHLET-VIGOR OUS DENUNCIATION OF TURKISH BULL IN

THE CHRISTIAN PROVINCES-ABOLITION OF OTTOMAN ADMINISTRATION ADVOCATED. [From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

LONDON, Sept. 5, 1876. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet in relation to the Bulgarian horrors and the Eastern question in general will appear to-morrow, and is most anxiously awaited by all parties.

It is to be the most rigorous political brochure ever penned by this distinguished statesman. That It will most surely produce intense excitement is a foregone conclusion. That it will increase and foment the agitation felt at present is scarcely disputable.

TURKISH RULE DENOUNCED.

In this pamphlet Mr. Gladstone insists that Turkey be henceforth excluded from administration in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, since the cruelties there perpetrated prove her unfit to govern Chris-

The English government, in Mr. Gladstone's opinion, must entirely change its policy. AMERICAN SERVICES RECOGNIZED.

The pamphlet includes an expression of gratitude to Mr. Schuvler, the American Consul General at Constantinople, and to the American government for their revelation of Bulgarian horrors, as a wholeand as a very important stimulus to the interests of the hour.

TITLE OF THE PAMPHLET.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 1876. The title of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is "Bulgarian Horrors and Questions of the East," He says:—
"It is argent, in addition to the termination of the

plundering and murdering which still desciate Bulga-ria; second, to make effectual provision against its recurrence by excluding the Ottoman government from administrative control, not only in Bosnia and Herzegovius, but, above all, in Bulgaria; third, to redeem by these measures the honor of the British name, which in the deplorable events of the year has been more generally compromised than I have known

A PLNA FOR BULGARIAN FREEDOM. Mr. Gladstone says that he still desires to see the terhigher objects of policy. As an old servant of the own and State he entreats his countrymen to require and insist that the government which has n working in one direction shall work in the other, and shall apply all its vigor to concur with the other States of Europe in obtaining the extinction of Turk-

ish executive power in Bulgaria.

Mr. Gladstone ends with an appeal for an organfixed collection and distribution of relief to the Bul-

PUBLIC MEETING AT PLYMOUTH. At a meeting held at Plymouth last night to protest against the Bulgarian atrocities, a speaker said a com-munication had been sent to Lord Derby expressing regret at the absence of any official declaration that the rent apathy of Mr. Elliot, the British Ambassado at Constantinople, was undergoing investigation, and, if it should be substantiated, would be appropriately dealt with, to which Lord Derby replied as follows:— "Your friends may be assured that no efforts will be spared by Her Majesty's government to ascertain the exact truth as regards the occurrences in Bulgaria, and it will be ready in common with other Powers, to take such action upon them as the justice of the case may require.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

THE SERVIAN COMMUNICATIONS IN DISORDER-ANOTHER BATTLE SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUGHT-OPERATIONS IN MONTENEGRO-ENG-LAND'S INPLUENCE WEAKENED BY RECENT EVENTS-AN ARMISTICE REPUSED BY THE

LONDON, Sept. 6, 1876. No further news has been received from Tchernay?

A Belgrade telegram says communication with positions on the Morava appears to be in great disorder. The Minister of War has not had a word from Tehermayed himself for two days. It is reported that a Turkish force is marching directly upon Kragujevata, the former Servian capital, where there are important government works.

An official Servian despatch, dated yesterday even .ing, reports that the Turks have crossed the Morava, between Alexinatz and Deligrad. It claims, however, that the Servian positions are maintained.

NUMOR OF A PATTLE. Both Turkish and Servian bulleties announce a battle on the side of Novibazar. The Servians say the army of the Yavor, under Colonel Antob, repulsed a Turkish attack; while the Turks may the Servians

FIGHTING IN MOSTENEGRO. In Montenegro hostilities have been opened both in the northwest and southwest, and vigorously, according to the accounts received. A Beuter despatch dated Ragusa, yesterday, says the Montenegrins attacked Moukhtar Pacha on Tuesday morning. A Bercely contested battle was in progress when the report was despatched. Moukhtar's army had just been reinforced by ten battalions under Fund Pacha and wa

On the southwest Dervish Pacha marched upon the territory of Kuci yesterday in force. Prince Nicholas in that neighborhood, and the Times correspondent at Cettiqje telegraphed yesterday that a great battle was either then in progress or might be shortly ex-

ENGLAND'S INFLUENCE WEARENING. A Times special from Vienna says :- "English infin. once at Constantinople has greatly weakened since the declaration that England would not support Turkey against Russian interference, Austria is now looked to se the Power whose interests compai her to onness died to night

CABLE NEWS such a step on the part of Russia, and consequently Count Zieby, the Austrian Ambassador, now occupies the exceptional position of power which Mr. Elliott, the British Ambassador, recently held. Meanwhile the Turks, who are by no means discouraged, have great faith in their own military power. The demand for an armistice presented by the foreign ambassadors on Monday has not yet been answered, as the decision must be taken in council and must receive the Sultan's sanction."

The Pall Mall Gazette has a special from Berlin which says: "Turkey, through her ambassadors at the European courts, has decidedly refused to grant the armistice demanded on Monday, but expresses willingness to treat for peace."

REPORTED FALL OF ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, Sept. 6-10 P. M.

A despatch from Semiin to the Reuter Telegram Company, announces that the Turks have occupied Alexinatz.

EFFECT OF THE REFUSAL OF AN ARMISTICE-A RUSSO-TURKISH WAR DEEMED INSVITABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1876. The Standard's special correspondent at Berlin says since the declination of Turkey to grant an armistice the outbreak of a Russian and Turkish war is deemed

in well informed circles unavoidable.

The S'andard's correspondent at Nissa makes the of all classes are joining the Turkish army. They are represented as showing much feeling against the ervians because the latter have brought mischief on

BOSNIA ALMOST IN THE HANDS OF THE INSUR-GENTS-RUSSIA LIERLY TO SUPPORT SERVIA.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1876.

The Times' special from Belgrade reports the Turkish forces in Bosnia are now confined to the northern border, the line of the Drina and the extreme south. The greater part of the province is free from them. The number of insurgents in arms in the South is very large and is hereasing. The difficulty of their communicating with the rest of the world has alone caused their efforts to

RUSSIA LIKELY TO SUPPORT SERVIA. A despatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph states that the British government has made strong representations to Turkey through her Ambasandor, Sir H. G. Elliott, that if the war continues the Turks must be prepared to see Russia openly giving support to Servia.

ITALY PROVIDING FOR WAR. ROMB, Sept. 6, 1876. La Liberta says the Italian Minister of War, foresee ing fresh complications in the East, intends to recall officers and men on furlough.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 1876. CAVING IN OF A TUNNEL-SEVERAL MEN IN-JURED.

A new tunnel for the underground railway in process of construction in Bishops gate street saved in this afternoon. Four or five injured workmen have already been exhumed and taken to a hospital. Four workmen remain buried, and it is feared they cannot be rescued alive.

FOUR MEN EILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1876. Four men in all were killed by the tunnel disaster

PROGRESS OF THE NEW AMERICAN LOAM. LONDON, Sept. 7, 1874

that the result of the subscriptions here for the new United States loan is regarded as fairly satisfactory." SEVERAL BUSINESS FAILURES REPORTED.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 1876. Several trade failures in the provinces are announced to-day, with liabilities aggregating about \$1,000,000.

THE WEATHER STILL UNSETTLED. London, Sept. 6, 1876.
The weather continues unsettled. Heavy rainfalls occurred during Monday and last night.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION LANGUISHING-DIAZ REPORTED TO BE SICK-GENERAL MEJIA'S ATTITUDE LIEBLY TO END THE REVOLUTION.

HAVANA. Sept. 6, 1876. The English steamer from Vera Cruz arrived to-day and brings the following news letter:—
CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 1, 1876.

General Diaz continues in the city of Oaxaca and is Mr. Gladstone says that he still desires to see the ter-torial integrity of Turkey upheld, although that would rise and join him.

The government has sent 1,000 men to Boca del centrated, preparatory to marching on Oaxaca. DESULTORX FIGHTING.

parties of revolutionists, but no decisive action has

General Cortina is reported to be again sick, but his men are not inactive. They recently captured a train of wagons with merchandise, and demand a large ran-

The American Congressional Border bul is opposed by the Mexican press, which is thankful that there will e no invasion of Mexican territory. CELEBRATING MENICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the Republic is to be celebrated, with great demonstrations, on September 16.

A conducta, with \$2,000,000, arrived at Very Cruz on August 25, from the interior. Two Mexican war ships have been sent to Tampico

and the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The revolutionary party in Coahulla is commanded by a fillbuster-a Dane named Encken, who was for-

merly on General Escobedo's staff. GENERAL MEJIA'S ATTITUDE. It has been reported that General Mejia would as-

sume an attitude in opposition to President Lerde, but he had declared that if Congress affirms the re-election of Lerdo his sense of duty will require him to sustain that declaration, not-withstanding any action of the Supreme Court. Mejla's decision has caused a great sensation in political circles and has broken up the so-called Mejia combination.

Under this phase of affairs Lordo's further rule is certain and the revolution is a failure. General Escobedo has arrived at the capital,

CUBA.

INSUEGENTS SAID TO BE SOLICITING PARDON-RUMORED DISINCLINATION TO FIGHT OF THE PART OF THE BEDRLS.

HAVANA Sept 6. 1876. In the jurisdiction of Sancti Espiritu insurgents are soliciting parden from the Spanish authorities in order to escape service in the rebel ranks. Sanguili came from the jurisdiction of Puerto recently came from the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe to collect the scattered insurgents into one body for fighting purposes. Many refused to obey his orders. Several local leaders were seized by Sanguiti and forably conducted into the Puerto Principe jurisdiction. The losurgents recently assassinated seven peaceful countrymen, as they were collecting cattle, four leagues from Sancti Espiritu. The outrage has caused great indignation.

THE PRIZE RING MURDER.

THE PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO NEW JERREY. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1876.
Weeden, at whose hands Philip Koster, alias

Walker, met his death in the prize ring, was to-day taken down to Salem county, New Jersey, along with "Spring Dick," John Clark, Sam Collyer and "Fiddler" Neery, the other principals in the brutal

All of the prisoners seemed very much crestfallen at such a speedy transfer of themselves and their fates to Jersey law and justice.

The captains of the tug boats were up on habeas corpus to-day, before Judge Elcock, for their discharge. Their cases went over until Saturday.

THE HAYDEN SHOOTING.

DERRY LINE, VL, Sept 6, 1876. Mrs. Hayden, shot by her husband a few days since, THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

NEWS FROM GENERAL TERRY'S CAMP-THE COMMAND IN THE BUFFALO BANGE-NO EVI-DENCE OF INDIANS IN FORCE-NO JUNCTION BETWEEN TERRY AND CROOK FOR FIELD

CHICAGO, Sept 6, 1876. A special despatch to the Times from General Torry's camp, dated August 30, via Bismarck, says:—The command left the Yellowstone River, near the mouth of O'Fallon's Creek, on the evening of August 27, and moved due north for ten miles, going into camp there, At four o'clock next morning the march was resumed

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The country is dry and parched, rendering long marches impossible. streams being entirely dry. After the first day's march the command entered the Buffalo range of mountains north of the Yellowstone, and hunting parties were detailed which secured game enough to last some days. Yesterday afternoon the command camped or the north fork of Rusk Crack thirty miles north of the Yellowstone, bordering on the space between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers.

A SCOUTING PARTY.

Captain Ball, with a detachment of four companies across the divide in search of Indian trails leading toward Big Dry Creek or Mussel Shell River. The battaltor rode twenty miles while the main column moved last and is now in camp on Deer Creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone. Captain Ball returned to-night, reporting the discovery of

NO HEAVY TRAILS, bence no large body of Indians have crossed the river

to move toward Fort Benton.

Carcesses of buffaloes and old trails only were discovered

THE PRESENT CAMP is within twelve miles of South Glendive Creek, where the junction, if any, was to be formed with Crook. A courier leaves for Crook to-night.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE INDIANS.

General Terry is convinced that the Indians have not crossed the river in any force west of us, and they have gone north at all it is toward Fort Peck. It is expected that the infantry will move east to morrow, and that the ultimate destination is Fort

There appears to be no possibility of a further junction between Crook and Terry for field work.

A HOSTILE SIOUX SHOT.

CHRYRNER, W. T., Sept. 6, 1876. Henry Homens, who arrived at Sidney, Neb., yes. torday, reports that Stoux Jim and family came into that Red Cloud Agency secretly on the 29th ult. The commanding officer instituted a search for them through the Agency Indians. They were found by American Horse, a chief of one of the bands at the agency, but Jim refused to surrender his arms, whereupen American Horse shot and killed him, taking his family prisoners.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The bids for Indian supplies were opened to-day at the Lindell Hotel by Indian Commissioner Smith, the President of the Board of Indian Commissioners, General C. B. Fisk, and others. They were numerous and meetly from the West. Awards will probably not be made for several days. It is said that the lowest bids are some twenty per cent lower than they were

TORPEDO PRACTICE.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF TORPEDO OFFICERS-GUNPOWDER EXPLODED UNDER WATER IN NEWPORT HARBOR—HOW EFFECTIVE SUB-MARINE DESTRUCTIVES MAY BE PROVIDED AT ANY MOMENT.

NawPORT, R. L. Sept. 6, 1876. The examination of the graduating class of torpedo officers was continued to-day. Owing to the lack of funds the experiments are nothing to be compared to what they were last year, much to the disappointment of the class, who, although being able to study the theoretical part that torpedo warfare is des-tined to play in the naval conflicts, will able to witness the practical illustrations of the science as their predecessors have done since the establishing of the station here. The done since the establishing of the station here. The examination in electricity and fusse, announced in the Herald to take place to-day, was postponed until tomorrow. The Examining Board, the officers of the station and the class got on board the Nina, which steamed outside between Fort Dumpling and Fort Adams. The schooner Joseph Henry, also attached to the station, was there waiting for them.

THE EXPERIMENTS.

The Nina first exploded a 100 pound spar torpedo from her starboard size, followed by one of the same size from the port side. They were fired by electricity with one of Professor Farmer's "D. E." machines. Both were successfully ignited, and the vessel being to leeward those on board escaped a ducking.

The water was thrown to a great height, and for a second nothing could be seen but a mass of water and toam, which presented a magnificent sight.

The Harrey torpedo was next brought into use, and was directed against the Joseph Henry, as it was not

The Harvey torpedo was next brought into use, and was directed against the Joseph Henry, as it was not loaded, tuses simply being attached. This experiment promised to be one of peculiar interest to all on board. Instead of striking her, as intended, it plunged right underneath her, the line or wire by which it was directed simply touching her. This was pronounced a failure, and accordingly another trait took place, with the same result, much to the disguss of all on board, and the Nina returned to the dock at the station, followed by the Joseph Henry.

The next exercise upon the programme was the getting out of two launches by the class, one being managed by the senior half, as follows:—Lieutenant Commanders, C. S. Cotton, Lewis Clark, W. H. Whiting and C. O'Neil; Lieutenants, C. M. Anthony, J. E. Noel, J. S. Nowell, E. W. Sturdy, C. W. Chipp and I. C. Irvine.

J. S. Neweit, E. W. Sturdy, C. W. Chipp and I. C. Irvine.

The junior half, who had charge of the other boat, were Lieutonants T. N. Lee, B. H. Buckingham, S. C. Paine, F. S. Bassett, A. G. Berry; Masters D. H. Mahan, George A. Caihoun, P. Busbee and Ensign A. L. Case, Jr. had their boat ready first and were the first to reach mid-channel in the inner harbor. The juniors, aithough they came hast, were the first to fire a torpedo.

THE SPAR TORPEDO

first to reach mid-channel in the inner harbor. The juniors, although they came last, were the first to fire a torpedo.

THE SPAR TORPEDO

belongs to the defensive class, and all the vessels in the navy are supplied with them. It is a cast iron cylinder, with spherical ends, containing seventy-five to 100 pounds of powder, attached to the end of a hickory spar forty-five feet long and about eight inches in diameter; the opposite end of the spar is secured by means of a link and shackle to the boat's side. By means of guys it can be rigged and pushed in or out at will and the torpedo fired by electricity. The officers, who were dressed in blue undress unforms, did not get to the spot where torpedoes were to be fired as readily as one ignorant of the business might be led to suppose they word, and fully five minutes was consumed before they were ready. The delay may be accounted for from the fact that the launches were never brought into use before at the annual experiments, they being purchased since last summer. Steam launches were used last year. An officer remarked that if Cushing had been delayed as long as they were be would never have blown up the Albernarle. The funner class did not submerge their torpedoes as far below the surface as the seniors did, hence the latter made a "birger show" and completely hid themselves and their boat from the sight of those who were to the eastward of the scene of the explosion, and consequently they got we. The juniors fired theirs well to lesward and very listic water went into their boat. The torpedoes were fired by Farmer's "D. E." machine.

This was followed by some interesting experiments with improved torpedoes, each half of the officers having made two torpedoes, each half of the officers having made two torpedoes, each half of the officers having made two torpedoes, each half of the officer having made two torpedoes, each half of the officer having made two torpedoes, each half of the officer having made two torpedoes, each half of the officer having mach made two

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

in the meeting of the Social Science Association here to-day, the annual report was made by Mr. F. B. here to-day, the annual report was made by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, and papers read as follows:—On Federal Democracy in the United States, by W. W. McFarland, of New York: on Silver Money, by George Walker and Horace White; on Legal Education, by L. L. Delafield, B. B. Eaton and George A. Maille; on Municipal Debts, by Daniel L. Harris; on Klective Judiciary, by D. B. Eaton; on Prevention of Crime, by George T. Angell. The attendance of well-known philanthropists and students of the social problem of the day is quite

A NEW YORKER DROWNED.

ELMIRA, N. Y. Sept. 6, 1876. F. H. Carter, of New York. was drowned while Ashing to-day.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1876. TROUBLE ANTICIPATED WITH THE INDIANS AT THE AGENCIES-WHAT THE SCOUTS, HALF-BREEDS AND SQUAW MEN SAY-SITTING BULL'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS AGAINST THE PROOPS. AND HOW IT IS TO BE FRUSTRATED-BE-MOVAL OF THE PRACEFUL SIOUN TO THE IN-DIAN TERRITORY DETERMINED ON. The feeling is growing stronger here among those

who have had large experience at the more important Indian agencies on the frontier, where the least civilized Indians are fed, that a very turbulent and dangerous condition of affairs is likely to prevail at them soon. Those who have been scouts or are half breeds and squaw men among them, outside of a few of the older and more experienced army officers like General Marcy and Lieutenaut General Sheridan, it is contended, are the only and most reliable sources of information, for present and future in dications of what will be done by the semi and entirely uncivilized tribes. They say that they know much more about them than the managers of the Indian Bureau and the Peace Commissions. In support of this several of them who have been recently interviewed, remark that they have informed the authorities that the sur. render of the arms in their possession, as determined upon at the agencies and on the reserva-Indians at any sacrifice and it will out so. They say also, which is suggestive and has some coloring of probability in the estimation of army men, that they think Sitting Bull is going to execute hold piece of military strategy by moving rapidly to the North, getting the troops under Generals Crook and Terry away from their base a long distance, and thereby crippling the men and horses by fatigue and long marches on short rations, when he will swoop down upon the troops at the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud agencies, after making rapid detour around Fort Buford and striking down the Missouri River, plundering the various posts in detail along its banks for supplies; thence making a rapid diversion west and engaging either Genera Crook or Terry, as he may meet them. Afotr dis posing of them he may then make any terms he sent out to negotiate with all the Sloux tribes for theh

The only safety which the government has against the carrying out of this plan is to succeed in effecting what the Commission have gone out primarily to do riz:-The removal of the 10,000 or 12,000 Indians a the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud agencies to the Indian Territory, Bishop Whipple is sanguine that this can be accomplished, and so emphatic was he a out it when consulted lately, that Secretary Chandler, of the Interior Department, determined that it should be at once undertaken, and it has been done, so far as the instructions of President Grant and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith and the starting out of the Commission will advance it. The last words of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail with their chiefs when here were, "We will not leave our country; it is better we should die in it." Then they indignantly folded their blankets and swept abruptly out of the presence of Secretary Delano, leav leaving the council held at the Interior Department a year ago, when the proposition was made to them that they should go to the Indian Terri tory. These Indians are now regarded by the military and civil branches of the government as a source of great danger where they are. In the first place the War Department officials say it makes the Sioux arrogant when they are together in such great numbers, and so well situated for lawlersness, violence and foravs.

fort the hostiles, morally and practically, by com fort the hostiles, merally and practically, by sommunication and supplies, and at any rate they are a fire in the rear for the United States troops in their police operations. Hence they must be moved at all hazards, siter being first disarmed and then their ponies taken from them. This the War Department, with the consent and approval of the President and Secretary of the Interior as well as the Commissioner of Indian Affaira, is resolved to do. After an exhaustive survey and consultation over the Indian situation it is finally regarded as the only solution of the problem of restraining and taming their warlike propensities. After it is done then the authorities say they may be with some hope turned over to the peace establishment and humanitarians. They, also, are commencing to see the Indian question in this light, which is due to the firm and undissembling attitude taken by Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau.

JESSE POMEROY.

THE BOY MURDERER AT HIS NEW LIFE HOME-IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT-A TERRIBLE

DOOM.

Boston, Sept. 6, 1876. Jesse Pomeroy was to-day transferred from the Bosthe institution which Governor Rice has desig nated as his home during the balance of his life A room in the upper such of the prison has been specially prepared for the young fiend. Over it is the hospital and under it a storehouse. The entrance to the arch is from a landing leading from the hospital stairs, access to which can be obtained from the yard by opening a heavy iron door, and also from the lower corridors of the west wing, by means of a wooden door, which is another heavy iron door, which, on being opened, reveals a dimly lighted ballway, on each side of which another heavy fron door, which, on being opened, reveals a dimly lighted hallway, on each side of which are seven rooms or cells. In the farthest room from the entrance on the southerly side of the wing is the apartment prepared for Pomeroy. It is nine feet long, eight feet wide, and seven feet high, lighted by two crevices, each two feet long and six inches wide, which are not grated. The door is a close iron one, which is fastened by a heavy padlock. In the room is a wooden bedstead, proper beddothing and a stool. Pomeroy will be visited three times daily by officers who will bring his food to him, but no conversation will be allowed between him and any person, except, perhaps, he may desire the consolation of the chaptain. He will, it is believed, be allowed to have books from the prison library, and possibly religious papers. It is a question what will be the effect of the close confinement of the convict. It may affect him physically, make him demented and more dangerous than he is now. It is thought also that he will try to make himself a model convict and merit the commendation of his guardians for good conduct. It is thought also that he will seek religious consolation, thinking by that means to impress upon people the belief that he is a changed nerson. It is believed that his physical health will not be much impaired by confinement. The new room which he is to occupy is the apartment in which James Wilson spent nearly a score of years. This prisoner, who was a spare built man, maletained his usual good health through his imprisonment, and died in the heapital.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—1 A. M.
Probabilities.

For Thursday, in the South Atlantic States, southeas rinds, stationary temperature and pressure, cloudy and possibly rainy weather.

Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer couthwest to northwest winds, cooler, partly cloudy For the Middle States, southeast to southwest winds stationary temperature, falling, followed by rising

For New England, rising followed by falling barom eter, stationary or higher temperature, northeast to southeast winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, rising barometer, northerly winds, cooler, clearing For the upper lake region, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy weather,

For the lower lake region, failing barometer, south-east to southwest winds, stationary temperature, The Missourl, Ohio and Upper Mississippi rivers will rise slightly.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com parison with the corresponding date of last year, as in dicated by the thermometer at Hudaut's pharmacy,

THE CHARITY CONFERENCE.

REPORTS OF STATE OFFICERS-CONDITION AND STATISTICS OF REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1876. The Conference of Charities met at nine o'clock A M. C. S. Hoyt called the Conference to order, and Theodore B. Roosevelt, of New York, was called to the chair. 'C. S. Hoyt, Secretary of the New York State Board; A. J. Ourt, Statistician of the Pennsylvania Board, and T. W. Haight, Score-tary of the Wisconsin State Board of Charitics, were appointed secretaries. Additional names of members were reported, as follows:-Dr. L. A. Tour tellott, a trustee of the House of the Good Shepherd, Hospital at Trenton, N. J.; J. B. Morse, of the New York Howard Mission; Moore Duprey, of the Children's Aid Society, of New York; Dr. J. T. Dexter, of the Association of Medical Officers of Health in England; Dr. J. B. Chapin, of Willard Asylum; H. B. Wilbur, Superin tendent of the New York State Idlot Asylum, and Dr. T. P. Norris, Superintendent of the Kings County

T. W. Haight, of Wisconsin, on the call of the chairman, made a verbal report of his State. A law has been passed there in regard to the care of indigent children, as in New York. There are no State poor

children, as in New York. There are no State poor there, but all are cared for by the towns or by societies. Provision will probably be made for the care of all the insane by the State. Regarding "tramps," he thought that what was needed was a good general system of police. A circular on the subject has been addressed to officers and others familiar with the matter. So far as he has observed tramps are generally of foreign birth.

Dr. Chase, of Rhode Island, reported that all the State institutions centred on one farm of 500 acres, including the State Prison, Almshouse, Workhouse, industrial schools for boys and girls, with a single disbursing officer. The city of Providence has a reform school which will probably overrun into the State schools. There are various independent institutions in Providence which work with good results. The Children's Aid Society has been particularly useful. It was thought that great benefit had resulted from taking the chronic insane from the Butler Asylum and putting them into the State institution, where more liberty was allowed. Even the heating of the building there was well done by a chronic insane man.

The Chairman named as the Business Committee Dr.

ane man.

The Chairman named as the Business Committee Dr.
George J. Chase, of Rhode Islaud; Dr. H. B. Wilbur, of New York; F. B. Sanborn, of Massachusetts; Dr. Luther, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. J. C. Corbus, of Illi-

Luther, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. J. C. Corbus, of Illinois.

Dr. Corbus gave an account of the State institutions
of Illinois. That State has 1,500 insane in various institutions, and all the institutions are under the charge
of the State Board, which has to give its indorsement before the State appropriation can be drawn.

Rev. J. B. Morse gave an account of the working of
the New York Howard Mission.

Dr. Thomas P. Norris addressed the Conference on
the character and working of the institutions of Kings
county. He took strong ground against the plan of
sending children out of the State, without the consent
of their parents or guardians, on the order of the legal
authorities.

anthorities.

Mr. Case, of Chicago, gave some account of the operation of the charitable institutions of that city.

James M. Ray, President of the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls, gave facts regarding that institution and spoke on the general subject of re-

institution and spoke on the general subject of reformation.

John F. Dexter, of London, spoke at considerable length regarding pauperism in England and the agencies at work to repress it.

The Business Committee reported the following committees on topics for the next conference:—

Instanty—John B. Chapin, New York; R. J. Patterson, Illinois; J. A. Reed, Pennsylvania; J. S. Conrad, Indiana; J. L. Herrison, Pennsylvania; C. J. Walker, Michigan, and W. W. Reed, Wisconsin.

Public Buildings—Dependent Classes—M. B. Anderson, Rochester; J. O. Corbus, Illinois; Francis Welle, Pennsylvania; H. H. Giles, Wisconsin, and J. G. Chase, Rhod Island.

Dependent and Detinquent Children—W. P. Lotch-

son, Rochester; J. C. Corbus, Illinois; Francis Wells, Pennsylvania; H. H. Giles, Wisconsin, and J. G. Chase, Rhod Island.

Dependent and Delinquent Children—W. P. Lotchworth, New York; Diller Luther, Pennsylvania; Henry W. Lord, Michigan; F. H. Wines, Illinois, and Charles I. Brace, New York.

Penal and Prison Disciplino—Thomas H. Nevins, Pennsylvania; B. R. Brockway, New York; Elisha Harris, New York; George I. Robinson, Illinois; Joseph Burnett, Massachusetts; Benjamin Stark, Connecticut, and Au Irew E. Elimore, Wisconsin.

Statistics and Legislation—Biller, Luther, Ponnsylvania; Charles S. Hoyt, New York; Henry W. Lord, Michigan; F. B. Sanbora. Massachusetts; John C. Devereux, New York; K. W. Snow, Rhode Island, and T. W. Haight, Wisconsin.

Medical Charities and Outdoor Relief—Theodoro Reosevelt, New York; Mrs. C. R. Lowell, New York; C. A. J. Ourt, Pennsylvania; F. W. Lincoln, Massachusetts; Francis Wayland, Connecticut, and Howard Potter, New York; C. R. Lowell, New York; The secretaries were empowered to arrange for a future conforence.

Papers on the subject of insanity were read by Nathan Alien, of Massachusetts; H. B. Wilbur, of New York; Joseph Bodine, of New Jersey, and L. A. Towlette, of Utica. Debate on these papers occupied some two hours, and was participated in by J. V. L. Prups, Albany; Drs. Chapin, Luther, Hoyt and others.

It was recoived that it is the sense of the several members of the State charities present that there should be one or more persons connected with each board of charities whose time and attention should be devoted wholly to the interests of the insane in each State, whether confined in institutions or otherwise provided for.

Papers were presented on the construction of buildings for the dependent classes, by F. H. Winesell and

provided for.

Papers were presented on the construction of buildings for the dependent classes, by F. H. Winesell and Francis Wells, of Pennsylvania.

THE PRIZE RING.

SPORTING BOUGHS CHOWDING TO THE GOSS AND LEN MILL-VERY LITTLE BETTING-THE

AFFAIR DOUBTFUL. CINCINNATI, Sept. 6, 1876. An immense crowd of sporting mon arrived in this city last evening and to-day to attend the coming mil between Alien and Goss, which has been definitely settled to take place to-morrow at about cleven o'clock. The spot chosen is in Kontucky, not more than fifty miles from here. Alien left for the ground at noon to-day and Goss will follow this afternoon. Two or three excursion trains are ready and will leave Little Miami dopot after midnight. It is understood that Ryan, of St. Louis, will act as refree. Tom Kelly and Arthur Chambers are Alien's seconds. and Jem Mace and Jec Coburn for Goss.

Tickets are being sold for the excursion at \$7 a piece, and many genticmen of high positions are porchasing under the belief that the high tartiff will keep away the rough element that is always an annoyance to such places. There is very little betting on the result, as the affair is believed to be of such a doubtful issue that all parties refrain from speculation. The feeling is may the best man win. between Allen and Goss, which has been definitely

LATER-THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY AFTER LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6, 1876. The rumor that the Goss-Alien prize fight

ing been corroborated through reliable channels, Governor McCreary has taken steps to thwart it. Sparta, where the fight was to take place, is on the very edge of Gallatin county, and the solec-tion was no doubt prompted by the fact that by crossing a small stream in the adjacent county it can at nce be reached. The Governor's instructions are to thwart any such move, the authorities of both counties being notified, as can be seen from the following to Judge Dorman, Owen county:—

Judge Dorman, Owen county:

Information deemed reliable has been received by me stating that the dose-Allen fight will occur near Sparta, September 7. I have telegraphed the aberiffs of Owen and Callatin counties to be shore and arrest all volcators of law. I desire you to be there and issue each write as may be necessary.

JAMES B. MOCREARY. Instructions have also been sent by His Excellency to Captain Frank Wood, of the Covington Light Guard, ordering him to be ready at a moment's notice to assist in preventing the fight.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Fifth Avenue Theatre will be closed on Monday tor alterations, and on Tuesday next will be reopened with the comedy of "Money," in which Mr. Charles P. Coghian will make his first appearance in America. The following will be the cast:-

Miss Augusta L. Dargon begins an engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre on September 18. Afterward she will travel with a large company, of the principal mem-The first proscenium box at the California Theatre was put up at auction for the first night of Edwin Booth's engagement, and was bought for \$100. The usual price is \$15.

Mr. Rowe and "Brass" have been very successful in Philadelphia and the orchestra has been driven out of their seats nightly to accommodate the crowds.

The Park Theatro is being prepared for the fall

season, which will begin in about two weeks. The new piece "Clouds" is another American drams, of the kind which has long been popular at this house. The encouragement given to American dramatists is commendable, and it is to be hoped that these "clouds" will have silver linings, and that it will long before they clear away. The company will include Miss Rose Wood, and nearly all of the leading WANTED-YAWL BOAT, ABOUT 10.FERT LONG. Wide; complete. Give full particulars to box 1,45

THE STATE ASSESSORS.

A HIGH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

The State Assessors will hold their regular yearly neeting here to-morrow, to fix the aggregate of taxation and equalize the assessments in the several coun stes for next year. They have made a thorough canvass of the State, and have made a thorough canvass of the State, and have made their assessments so high that the aggregate is believed to exceed that of last year by nearly \$290,000,000. In some instances it is understood they have assessed property at rates which the owners have never been able to obtain at private sale, and numerous instances are noted of absolute ruin threatening on account of the wild assessment.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

Commodoro Vanderbilt scemed much better yesterday. The only visitor he received outside his family was Mr. Worcester, Secretary of the Hodson River Railroad Company. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt and his family have returned to the city from Saratoga.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Colonel John W. Forney, of Philadelphia; James P. Joy, President of the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, and Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware are as the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Rev. Dr. R. B. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College, and Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), of Hartford, are at the St. James Hotel. Colonel A. Muños, of the Spanish Cen-tennial Commission, is at the Grand Central Hotel, Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., and Chief Englneer Charles H. Loring, United States Navy, are at the Union Square Hotel. C. B. Wright, President of the voort House. Ex-Governor Seth Padelford, of Rhode Island, and ex-Congressman John Rogers, of Blackbrook, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Paymas-ter George II. Read, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House. Professor Höfer, of Austria, is at the

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKET.

Rio Janeiro, Sept. 6, 1876.
Coffee Market animated; prices firm. Freights, per

Coffee-Market animated; prices firm. Freights, per sail, to the Channel, 30s.

Exchange on London, 244.

Average duily receipts of coffee for the past week, 7,600 bags; week's shipments to the Channel and, North of Europe, 21,000, and to the United States, 39,000; week's sales for the Channel and North of Europe, 59,000; for the United States, 74,000, and for Mediterranean ports, 6,000; stock in port, 50,000.

Santos, Sept. 6, 1876. Coffee active and firm; superior Santos 5,200 a 5,366

rois per 10 kilos.

Average dally receipts for the past week, 800 bags; week's shipments to Europe, 13,000; week's saics for Europe, 15,000.

Stock in port, 10,000.

PLEASANT, WHOLESOME, SPEEDY. THESE adjectives that apply to Halk's Hower or Horomound and Tan. Pike's Toothache Drops care in one minute. A .- School Suits, large stock, at greatly reduced prices, BROKAW BROTHERS, 4th av., opposite Cooper I

To Citizens and Strangers.—KNOX'S FALL flat ready at 212 Broadway and under the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A.—REMARABLE SUCCESS,—THE SILK ELASTIC TRUSS, sold only by ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, cures empture.

A .- ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE, WEAK AND FEEble, and exhausted with every little effort? PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

A CARD.—TO THE RUPTURED. Do not be deceived. Dr. S. N. MARSH, inventor of the colobrated Rapical Cune Tauss, has not opened an office up

town, and has no connections whatever with any uptown

concorn. I may be consulted only at my old office, No. 2 Voscy at., Aster House.

A.—THE FALL STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS are ready for inspection and sale at ESPENSCHEIDE, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau at. BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

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100 barrel lots. 171, gold, per dosen pluts.
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MARSH TRUSSES.

To the Public-In reply to my father's card (Dr. S. B. Marsh) in your issue of Wednesday, cautioning the public not to be deceived by my uptown store, I would briefly say that I am the only Marsh that holds a patent on a Fruss; that my patent Truss is the best Truss ever made, which my jather and brothers have admitted; that I have manufac-tured for my fasher and brothers for a number of years every variety of the goods they sell, and keep the same of the best quality.

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Invented by Dr. T. F. GOURAUD,
48 Bond at. Draggista keep it.
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East 12th st., near Broadway.

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